

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY is to be held in the city of New York on Tuesday, May 12th.

THE WESTERN PRESSAGE.—We regret to learn that the Western Pressage, a paper of which we spoke commendably last week has been discontinued for want of support. It has been too faithful and uncompromising for popular favor. Ability and worth will not always win popular support. We make an extract from its editorial which will give a clew to the secret of its failure now when numbers and not principle, success and not right is the object of our politicians.

We are opposed to the extension of slavery, either of body, mind, or heart, within the limits of our own land, or anywhere on the broad green Earth. We have loved truth for its own sake, and have favored literary and scientific progress wherever made. We have opposed any policy which would proscrib the fugitive of our own betrayed land, or the oppressed, from the tyrant ridden shores of Europe. We have opposed the foreign policy in politics which strikes down every advance toward the true and right as an "innovation," and contrary to the policy of the "Fathers." We opposed the foggy political hacks who are making out a vague and distant party the pack-horse to carry their miserable carcasses into fat offices. We opposed the selfish, non-committal, "conservative," mean-spirited policy which they invariably adopt, as if the truth was painful; a policy which conduces more than all things else to stimulate the Southern slave-masters in their crusade against the enterprise and labor of the free North. We have believed, and we yet believe, that they will crush the party, unless the party first crushes them. We firmly believe that the great mass of the people are ready and willing to take a forward step, and that the army of freedom needs but to advance, to conquer triumphantly.

NOR YET ENDED.—The Telegraph informs us that two United States Marshals and the sheriff of Milwaukee County had somewhat of a conflict on the 10th inst, in regard to the property of S. M. Booth, which had been seized by the marshals for Mr. B's participation in the Garland Case. The sheriff retained possession of the property.

AN IMPOSTOR.—A colored man calling himself Charles Traveller is advertised as an impostor in the Erie True American. He lectured on a system of emigration and was raising money to purchase a printing press. Several persons in Erie who had given him testimonials have publicly signified their conviction that they had been imposed upon.

MAPLE SUGAR.—Unusually large quantities of this article have been made in this region this spring. The Tribune estimates the amount made in the whole country at not less than seventy millions of pounds. In 1860 the amount is put down in the census at 34,253,436.

THOSE DOLLAR LOTS.—The rage for speculation in town lots and western lands takes all sorts of shapes, and all sorts of titles find purchasers at all sorts of prices. Some swindler in Cincinnati, advertised to send on deeds for lots of the New City of Hampton, on the receipt of one dollar for each. The money seems to be coming in, but the Agent is not to be found. What is the matter? But by the way, we believe some of the shrewd ones of this vicinity have stock invested in these Dollar lots, in some far off city in the Missouri. The purchasers paid their dollars promptly and hopefully on seeing a picture of the city located on both sides of the river, with a ferry boat plying between. If these lots don't sell at a profit just now, why can't they be left to their heirs.

ARE WE A CHRISTIAN NATION.—That is the question. A Philadelphia Episcopal parson, says that Gazzaniga, when requested to sing on Ash Wednesday night, asked whether this could be a Christian country, that such a demand could be made. However, she was obliged by the terms of her engagement to overcome her religious scruples.

News of the Week.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

The House of Representatives in our State Legislature has refused to pass the bill securing to married women an equal property rights with their husbands. The vote stood 41 to 41.

The yeas and nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Baughman, Blair, Boyer, Bunker, Caldwell, Carlin, Clark of Harrison, Conner, Corry, Cowan of Shelby, Egley, Flowers, Griffin, Gresham, Haines, Hamilton, Hendon, Hollbrook, Housh, Hovey, Hutchison of Madison, Jewett, Langdon, Little, McCurdy, McLaughlin of Jefferson, Miller, Mygatt, Odell, Ogle, Peck, Plumb, Plympton, Shaw, Simmons, Smith of Franklin, Smith of Knox, Starnes, Todd, Townsend, Turner, Tustin, Underhill and Speaker.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Andrews, Bell, Bingham, Blacklee, Boehmer, Brayton, Burns, Campbell, Chaney, Clark of Gallia, Conner of Ashland, Crooks, Dooley, Franklin, Gabriel, Gales, Grier, Hasbner, Hawkins, Hatchison of Washington, Irion, Johnson, Latham, Lawton, McFarland, Mills, Monroe, Needham, Parsons, Post, Potts, Ralston, Ricker, Russell, Smith of Montgomery, Thompson of B. Thompson of C., Thompson of M., Upham, Westcott, West and Williams.

Mr. Monroe moved that the vote be reconsidered, which motion was laid on the table.

Of course the proposition to grant the right of suffrage seemed still less favor. Senator Cattell of this place, made a brief but pertinent speech on the property rights question, which we shall publish next week.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN OUR JAILS.—The House of Representatives has had under discussion and passed a bill prohibiting on pain of heavy penalties, any person from furnishing intoxicating liquors to prisoners in our county jails.

Mr. Andrew opposed the bill, and did not think the evil sought to be remedied was of sufficient importance to demand the severe penalties imposed by the act. He moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Jewett thought the evil of furnishing prisoners in jail with liquors should be suppressed, and urged the passage of the bill.

Mr. Mandanville of Jefferson, advocated the bill. His experience with prisoners in the Penitentiary satisfied him that some law on the subject is necessary. Instances are not unusual in which prisoners confined in jails are furnished with liquors as long as they have means to purchase, and also by friends. In some cases they are sent to the Penitentiary mere wrecks of men, the result of the intemperance in jails. He mentioned the case of Summons, from Hamilton county, as one in point.

On motion of Mr. Little, the bill was referred to a select committee, with instructions to amend by reducing penalties.

Mr. Little, from select committee, reported back House Bill 340, to prevent the introduction of intoxicating liquors into jails, amended agreeably to instructions. Amendments agreed to, and bill passed, yeas 76, nays 11.

WENDELL PHILLIPS AT MUSIC HALL.—In consequence of the illness of Theodore Parker (an illness not of a serious character, we are happy to state), Mr. Phillips kindly consented to officiate in

his stead, at the Music Hall, on Sunday morning last. The gathering was a splendid tribute to the eloquence, character and reformatory spirit of the speaker—every seat in that immense hall being filled, the platform crowded, numbers compelled to stand, and many obliged to turn away for lack of accommodation. Probably not less than three thousand persons were present—representing every phase in society, from the highly conservative to the most radical, and embodying an amount of intellectual strength and moral worth rarely brought together under any circumstances. Such a multitudinous assemblage was the more remarkable inasmuch as no one knew on what topic Mr. Phillips would speak, and there is no popular excitement to account for it. He occupied about an hour and a half in the delivery of his discourse, which was listened to throughout with unbroken attention and intense interest. Of course, it was of a very practical character, discriminating between a living and a dead Christianity, enforcing individual freedom and responsibility, relating more particularly to the treatment of the criminal and perishing class in society. It evidently made a very deep impression.—*Liberator*, 3d.

THE CITIZENSHIP OF COLORED PERSONS.—The Senate of this State having requested the opinion of the Supreme Court of that State upon the citizenship of colored persons, as affected by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, Judge Goodnow, the oldest and most experienced member of the Bench has responded by his opinion that colored persons having three months' residence are voters, under the provisions of the Constitution of that State.—*Anti-Slavery Standard*.

"THE FUTURE OF VIRGINIA."—The Charleston Mercury follows up its recent article on the slavery prospects, of the border States in this wise:

We intended to cast no reflection upon the Ancient Commonwealth (Virginia) but merely to indicate that the proper position of the cotton States in this controversy should be in the forefront of the battle. We hold that, for the sake of peace and quiet, unless an end is put to the harassing agitation of the slavery question in our midst, the cotton States must give way wherever it can be dispensed with; that in all the border States, including Virginia, the institution is not indispensable, but a matter of expediency only; that in the cotton States, however, it is a vital concern; that we have to fight a bitter and decide it, sooner or later, and should fight it through and settle it, before the institution is shaken in the border States, and while they have the interest and inclination to take a telling hand in the game. As we were formerly ungenerous and unwise to the South to turn over her rights and interests to our Northern friends to uphold for us, so we argue, it is unfair, ungenerous and unwise in the cotton States now to look to the border States to take the initiative and do the chief hand of maintaining our rights and interests.

COTTON PRO-SLAVERY PAPER IN LONDON.—A Washington correspondent of the Charleston (S.C.) News, writes as follows:

A project is now on foot to start a State Rights Pro-Slavery Journal in London. Mr. Stueven, of Mississippi, has initiated this singular enterprise. The editor is Mr. Professor Alexander Dimity, at present in the Treasury in the State Department, a native of Louisiana, a man of rare accomplishments, and an unsurpassed linguist. The friends of the movement are sanguine of its success, and allege that it has already received sufficient encouragement to justify its commencement. They propose that it shall be a true representative of Southern sentiment at the English Metropolis, and a defender of Southern rights, devoted to the idea of direct trade with the South, and appreciative of the cotton interest generally.

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—By a statement recently published, it appears that the whole number of emigrants sent from the United States to Liberia from 1820 to 1856, inclusive, was 9,502. Of this number, 3,670 were born free, 5,832 were born slaves, and 1,000 were emancipated. Mesachur, 34; Rhode Island 32; Connecticut 46; Virginia 3,315; North Carolina 1,158, and Georgia, 1,030.

A PRACTICAL APPLICATION OF THE DEAD SCOTTS.—The Democratic canvassers in the town of Gloucester, R. I., struck the names of the colored voters in that town from the list before the recent election, alleging that they were justified in this by the decision in the case of Dred Scott. The *Providence Journal* intimates that legal proceedings will be commenced against them.

NEW PHASE OF "POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY."—The Mexicans manifestly are people of color, and therefore, according to Judge Faneu and the slave drivers, incapable of citizenship and unfit for freedom. The popular sovereignty of Mississippi recently took by inspiration this legal view of their case, and, to "get their hands in," bought and sold among themselves some eight or ten times a young Mexican named Severo Lopez. He with difficulty recovered his freedom under the Mexican corpus. In the live stock market he proved as brisk of sale as a jet African. "Popular Sovereignty" of the Kansas Buchanan strike will of these days demand the slavery of the whole "colored race" of Mexico. How many Mexicans will that leave free?—*Albany Evening Journal*.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—The Baton Rouge Advocate of the 28th says:—The Senate yesterday passed the Bill recently introduced by Senator Hyams, of New Orleans, prohibiting the future emancipation of slaves in this State, except such as are specified in the 2nd section of the Act, viz.:

"That the prohibition contained in the foregoing section shall not apply to the slave who may have saved the life of his owner, or his wife, or his child, or the life of the child of either of them."

Gen. Monday, of East Feliciana, offered an amendment to the section which was adopted, including likewise any slave that renders service to the State, by giving information that would lead to the detection of any insurrection or conspiracy, and in this shape the bill passed. The amendment is very well connected, and renders the bill every way acceptable. It could be improved in the House by further amending it so as to require all emancipated slaves to be removed from the State at the expense of their former owners, immediately on becoming free. No effort will be spared to prevent the further increase, unless by natural means, of free negroes among us.

CASS, HILDEMAN, AND A NEGRO GIRL.—Our new and venerable Secretary of State has commenced his diplomatic difficulties with a correspondence with the Chevalier Hildebrand. The Chevalier had some dispute with the master of a negro woman that he had hired as a servant, and the master meeting her in the street, told her to go home to his house. The woman did so, and the Chevalier has invoked the interposition of the State Department to defend his right as Minister Plenipotentiary of Austria against interference with his servants. In the correspondence with Secretary Cass, the nature of the patriarchal institution is a subject of discussion.

SLAVE SHOT.—A negro man, named Isaac, was shot by Thomas H. Gaskins in Northernland county, Va., on the 19th of March. Gaskins is a member of Isaac's wife, who was sick at the time, and had gone into his kitchen to ascertain how she was. On returning to his house he encountered Isaac coming out of a room, and was assailed by him with a horse whip, which stood in a corner. Mr. G. defended himself with a double barreled gun until the stock was broken, when he retreated to his chamber to get his rifle, which was loaded. Not wishing to kill the negro, Mr. G. attempted to stun him by blows with the rifle barrel, but his antagonist seized it with his left hand, and struck Gaskins a heavy blow under the left eye. Gaskins then shot him through the abdomen, and the negro fell as he died. Supposing that he had killed him, Mr. Gaskins dispatched messengers for several of his neighbors, in order to investigate the matter. In the mean time the negro got in the bed of Mr. G. and there remained,

bleeding, until the arrival of Mr. Blackwell, a neighbor, who then changed the wound, and found him dead, but the negro raised himself in bed and struck Mr. B. with the same whip several times. When asked why he had thus acted, he replied that he "did not know." He was removed from Mr. G.'s that evening, and expired the same night.

A verdict, by the Coroner's jury in accordance with these circumstances was rendered.

BARBAROUS TREATMENT OF A SLAVE.—A man named Vincent Brown, says the West Tennessee Argus, has recently been run out of that town for attempting to claim a runaway slave woman, who was induced to leave his service by the most barbarous treatment we ever heard of. The Argus says:—

"We are informed that he pushed her out into the weather during the coldest of last winter, bare footed and poorly clad, until her fingers and toes were badly frosted; he then took his knife and cut them off, and threw them into the fire—poured hot water and threw hot embers on her head and abused her in every way which the devil himself could have invented, and she is only eleven or twelve years old. At length she could bear it no longer and ran away—she was taken up and brought to town for imprisonment in a horrible condition, covered with sores, and nearly dead."

SHOCKING MURDER IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Grenada (Miss.) Republican of the 21st inst. gives the particulars of the murder of W. D. Hale, of the 9th, on the 9th, by four runaway negroes, two men and two women. It seems that having over-taken and captured the negroes, he was on his way home, when, between Troy and Carrollton, on the Troy road, the negroes attacked and murdered him. The negroes were immediately conveyed to Coffeeville and lodged in the jail at that place.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY SLAVES.—The Memphis Eagle of the 29th says: "A gentleman just from Lake Providence informs us that a horrible murder was committed by some slaves upon the body of their master, W. H. Harvey, of that neighborhood, on the 21st inst."

A rich Spaniard named Fresnada at Havana, Cuba, has lately been sentenced to thirty years hard labor in the chain gang, and to settle an annuity of \$1,000 per year upon a young man, whose eyes he had hired a negro to put out with a knife. This horrible crime was committed because the young man had bought a female slave with whom he was in love, and whose possession the Spaniard himself coveted.

ELEVEN YEARS A SLAVE.—We mentioned in the last record that James Henry, a colored man born in West Chester, had been kidnapped, sold as a slave, and remained in bondage, in Virginia, until he made his escape—a period of 11 years. Since our publication of the story called at our office, and detailed a considerable portion of his experience. He is a light complexioned negro; and his father being a preacher, he was taught to read and write. He has a good address, and is fluent in English. In 1833, at ten years of age, he entered the United States Navy, where he remained eight or ten years, and was discharged as a first class seaman, with a medal for good conduct. After being on shore for some time, he engaged as a seaman on board a vessel bound for the West Indies. The captain of the vessel, having been anchored on the coast of Virginia, took him ashore in a boat, and telling him he would shortly be back, pushed off to the ship, and left him on shore. The captain of the ship, who had been found that he was claimed and treated as a slave; he was knocked down and ironed, and in company with various other negroes, was marched to the South and sold. They travelled during the night, from station to station, being in the daytime confined in strong slave-pens. He everywhere protested his freedom, but received no attention; no man was found willing to befriend him, and he was doomed to bondage for years and years, until he could find the means of escape. He said that this man Henry obtain redress from those who have enslaved him, beat and mangled him, and insulted the majesty of Pennsylvania, which was bound to protect him or avenge his wrongs? Had he any one to befriend him? Had a slave from the South been claimed as a freeman, the country would have shaken from the centre to the circumference—as in the case of Dred Scott?—*West Chester (Pa.) Record*.

ABOLITIONISM IN THE SOUTH.—It is undoubtedly true that in many cases of exaggerated reports relative to the progress of anti-slavery sentiment in the Slave States, Southern journalists have taken counsel of their fears. They live in the midst of institutions which are instinct with rebellion. They are the wind blown from the North. They cry "wolf" when a negro looks toward the Dismal Swamp. They flee when no man pursues. Yet it is equally true that free principles are getting a foothold in the Slave States, and the moral climate of the South is becoming more and more liberal. The New Orleans Courier mentions a few of the evidences of this encouraging progress, not to commend them certainly, but with a kind of sombre and lugubrious candor. The following are the evidences mentioned: First, the increasing number of free schools, filled with incendiary sentiments, the unbroken importance of school teachers from the free States, the emancipation agitation in Missouri, the proposed colonization of Virginia, the rapid increase of anti-slavery sentiment at Washington, and the raising of a war in that State would be more profitable than the culture of cotton. Thousands of acres, fit for nothing else but sheep pastures, could be had for 125 cts per acre.

A bill has passed the New York State Senate constituting the husband the ultimate heir of his deceased wife, and the widow the ultimate heir of her deceased husband.

The appointment of Ex-Gov. Medill to an office in Washington, shows how necessary office is to his existence. During the last twenty-five years he has probably been in office twenty-three. It is his luck. He reminds us of old Major Gen. Swan of Massachusetts, who held his commission for over fifty years, and yet returned neither "rich nor dead." At a military dinner at which Gen. Swan presided, the following volunteer toast was drunk:—"Major General Swan, may he be eternally rewarded in Heaven for his everlasting services on earth."—*Cin. Gaz.*

It is calculated that the clergy cost the United States \$12,000,000 annually; the criminals, \$40,000,000; the lawyers, \$70,000,000; and liquors \$200,000,000.

IOWA ELECTION.—CHICAGO, April 14.—Returns from Iowa indicate the success of the Republican candidates for State offices by a majority equal to that of the November election.

The New Orleans Delta says that the Hon. A. B. Brown, U. S. Senator from Mississippi, on his late return from Congress, had the misfortune, in passing through this city, to have a "favorite slave girl" stolen from him. The Delta intimates that nothing better could be expected of the "Black Republican mobs."—*Cin. Gaz.*

A telegraphic dispatch from Augusta, Ga., says that on Tuesday morning the mercury stood at 27° above zero. The frost had killed all the cotton, corn and wheat crops in that region.

CINCINNATI, April 13.—A dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, states that 6 inches of snow fell there yesterday. The Missouri river is so high that it overflows at Weston, Lexington and other towns. The ice is still solid in Lake Pepin. The river is open above to St. Paul.

Preparations are making to send 1000 men from Charleston to the relief of Walker.—Charleston and New Orleans contribute \$5000.

The wife of Horace Mann announces a new work under the title of *Christianity in the Kitchen*.

FREE LOVERS CONVERTED TO CATHOLICISM.—We learn from the *Catholic Telegraph* and *Advocate* of the 4th inst, that Dr. T. L. Nicholas and Mary Gove Nicholas, of Free-Love notoriety, were baptized on last Sunday afternoon, in St. Xavier Church, Sycamore street, Cincinnati, by the Rev. Father O'Leary, Rector of the O'Leary, having been duly converted to the Catholic faith. With them were also baptized the mother of this advice; if had ones, they are like those who went out of the possessed, as we read in the Gospel, confessing Jesus Christ.

Dr. Nichols, in the name of himself and wife, has written a retraction of his Free-Love and the teachings in a letter written to Archbishop Purcell, which is printed. The pith of the document is in the paragraph following:—"In the infinite mercy of Almighty God, we have been led, by what has seemed to us the direct and glorious interposition of the Holy Spirit and by the blessed teachings of St. Ignace, St. Louis, St. Francis Xavier, to the renunciation of infidelity, and to the humble acceptance of the faith and guidance of the Church. In deep humility and contrition, we submit ourselves to her discipline, and we accept what she teaches, and we repudiate and condemn what she condemns. Whatever, in our writings and teachings, and in our lives, has been contrary to the doctrines, morality and discipline of the Holy Catholic Church, we wish to retract and repudiate, and were it possible to atone for."

MR. SUMNER.—A passenger on the ship which bore Mr. Sumner to England, thus writes about that distinguished gentleman, from the Old Country:—"The sea-air, and the sea-sickness, of which last Mr. Sumner had more than his fair share, coupled with the complete rest, have begun their good work. For seven days he was confined to his state-room, feeble and without appetite. Since then he has been constantly growing stronger. The abnormal condition of his brain, spoken of above, seems to have entirely disappeared; and the general nervous system is recovering its natural vigor. He rises from a seat without difficulty, and walks the deck for hours—sometimes still, and sometimes in the arms of his wife, who is partly from habit acquired during the long time when the sensibility of the spinal cord was painful. This morning I was glad to see him appear on deck without his staff."

MR. SUMNER has been from the beginning less anxious about his health than his friends had been. The morale has throughout upheld the physique; and to this strength of his moral constitution, as I believe, he and we, under God, owe his life today and the good work which we trust he yet will do.

The great fear has been of congestion of the brain, which would be brought on if he applied himself to affairs before the injured organ was perfectly restored.

Mr. Sumner tells me that he "now considers his complete restoration at hand." He looks forward to much enjoyment in renewing his impressions of European scenes. He will first go to Paris, when his course will be determined by the state of his health, but he contemplates the trip with as much pleasure as consideration will be banished from his thoughts.

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HYMENEAL.

MARRIED.—On the evening of the 9th inst, at the house of Daniel Benson, by Comely Tinsel, Esq., WILLIAM F. FRECH, and DEBBY G. BONNELL, both of Goshen, Ct., O.

Pennsylvania Yearly Meeting of Progressive Friends

The undersigned, a Committee appointed for that purpose, hereby give notice, that the FIFTY-NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the PROGRESSIVE FRIENDS of PENNSYLVANIA will convene in the Longwood meeting-house, Chester County, on FIRST DAY, the 17th of Fifth month, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue its sessions, probably, for three days.

The distinguishing peculiarity of the Religious Society is, that, not being founded upon a creed, it invites the co-operation of every friend of Truth, Humanity, and Progress, without regard to sectarian or theological distinctions. The rights of those who come into our assemblies are graduated by no differences of sex, nationality, or complexion. We have no order of priests or ministers, lifted above their brethren, to address us in a voice of authority, to define the boundaries of thought, and interpret to us the will of God. Free discussion has for us no terrors. We say with Milton, "Though all the winds of doctrine be let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously doubt her strength. Let her and her daughters be made up to the world, and put to the worst by a free and open encounter!"

We assemble ourselves together, from time to time, not to wrangle about the abstruse dogmas of a dry and sapless theology, but for the renewal of our spiritual strength, and the promotion of the search for TRUTH and VITALITY; to inspire and promote the love and good-will among mankind; to confront in a manly spirit the great moral issues of the time; to testify against every form of oppression, and to witness the triumph of every noble and generous impulse and every aspiration for purity and virtue; to speak words of encouragement, sympathy, and hope to the poor, the unfortunate, and the degraded, and to express the spirit and purpose of our Association, these memorable words of HUMBOLDT:—"The one idea which history exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness, is the idea of HUMANITY—the noble endeavor to throw down barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and, by setting aside the distinctions of religion, country, and color, to treat the whole race as one brotherhood, having one great object, the free development of our spiritual powers."

To all whose hearts incline them to co-operate with us, in this spirit and for these objects, we extend a cordial and earnest invitation to meet with us at the time and place above named.

Joseph A. Dugdale,
Oliver Johnson,
Y. M. Darlington,
William Barnard,
John G. Jackson,
Lizzie McFarlan,
Hannah P. Hamery,
Dinah Mendenhall,
Sarah M. Barnard,
Rachel Wilson.

Rubany Way,
Thomas Garrett,
George Menhall,
Philena Heath,
Ruth Dugdale,
Franklin Darlington,
Josiah Wilson,
Susanna Chambers,
Sarah A. Enrickes,
Agnes Sanders.

COMMUNICATIONS for the Meeting may be addressed to JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, Hamilton, Chester county, Pennsylvania, or to OLIVER JOHNSON, Anti-Slavery Office, New York.

HOUSEWORK MEETING notice is one mile west of Hamilton, on the road leading to Kennet Square. Strangers are informed that a daily mail-coach runs to the latter place from Wilmington, Delaware, passing directly by the meeting-house. The distance from Wilmington to Longwood is 13 miles. Between Philadelphia and Wilmington there is daily communication both by Railroad and Steam boat.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE!—The subscriber will offer for sale his valuable Farm, situated two miles South of Washington, within a quarter of a mile of the Railroad crossing.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good farm will call and examine for themselves.

JOHN B. SUMNER.

Saturday, Nov. 15, '56-57.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Twitchell & Spencer is this day Dissolved, by mutual consent.

CHARLES TWITCHELL,
ROBERT SPENCER.

The Butchering Business carried on as heretofore, by Robert Spencer.

Salem, April 4th, 1857.

NEW SPRING And Summer Goods.

The subscriber has just received a splendid assortment of Fancy New and Fashionable Goods, embracing every variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Ribbons, Bonnets, Head-dresses, Artificial and French Flowers, Collars, Sleeves, Veils, French and American, Telegraph and Rail Road Corsets, Elegant New Style Parasols from 25 cts to \$5, Black, Drab and Green Faint Cloth for Summer Clothing on Hand and made to order.

Order at the Lowest Rates. Carpets! we invite an examination of our New Stock of Carpets. New Style Summer Pantaloons, Cheap from 12 1/2 cts to \$1.00 and improved. New Gaiters, Straps, and Shawls. New Style Wide Dress Silks. Ladies' and Gents' kid Hand Silk Gloves, also best grade Kid Gloves.

REMEMBER that these goods for Cash will be sold very low. Our assortment includes every variety of Goods. From the best assortment of Dress Goods to Garden Seeds, including Groceries, as cheap and good as the cheapest and best, Queensware and Glassware, Hardware and all other articles in a general variety store, and we shall be as heretofore to make the Cheap Corner the headquarters for Cheap Goods the present Season.

Consider the favorable circumstances under which the above purchase has been effected, we have no hesitation in saying to customers that, should be as heretofore to make the Cheap Corner the headquarters for Cheap Goods the present Season.

Thankful for past favors and anticipating an early call, we remain,

Yours respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING

Salem, April 7, 1857.

1857. J. & L. SCHILLING

Respectfully beg leave to announce the opening of their first large and extensive stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Trimmings, Ribbons, Bonnets, Head-dresses, Artificial and French Flowers, Collars, Sleeves, Veils, French and American, Telegraph and Rail Road Corsets, Elegant New Style Parasols from 25 cts to \$5, Black, Drab and Green Faint Cloth for Summer Clothing on Hand and made to order.

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Thankful for past favors and anticipating an early call, we remain,

Yours respectfully,
J. & L. SCHILLING

Salem, April 7, 1857.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing between Zado Street & Benjamin Scattergood in the Forwarding and Commission Business is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ZADOK STREET,
BENJAMIN SCATTERGOOD.

Forwarding and Commission Business will be continued at the old stand by BENJAMIN SCATTERGOOD.

SALEM, 27th, of 3d Month, 1857.

100 INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED!!

\$100 PER MONTH WILL BE PAID!! To travel the STATE OF OHIO. Apply to JOSEPH GASTON, BELLAIRE OHIO

SALEM IRON-WORKS,

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